5G Priorities

6.

Luke Ibbetson, R&D Director Vodafone Group

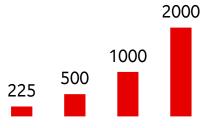
C1: Public

Many factors will contribute to increased mobile usage

Customer

Evolution

<u>Network</u> Evolution













Service

- Higher speeds (Gbps+) drive higher usage
- Ubiquitous mobile data coverage still to come
- 20-40% customers still not using data today in many markets
- New generations will be "mobile native"

- New device types
- New flexible form factors due to material evolution
- New/evolved services (IoT, New "5G" services, everything in the Cloud)
- New commercial models drive usage

We are already starting to deliver new "5G" capabilities via LTE enhancements

Narrow Band IoT (NB-IoT)

Addresses immediate 5G use cases

- Massive connection density
- Power efficient, best coverage
- Standards completed in June16
- Deployments in 2017



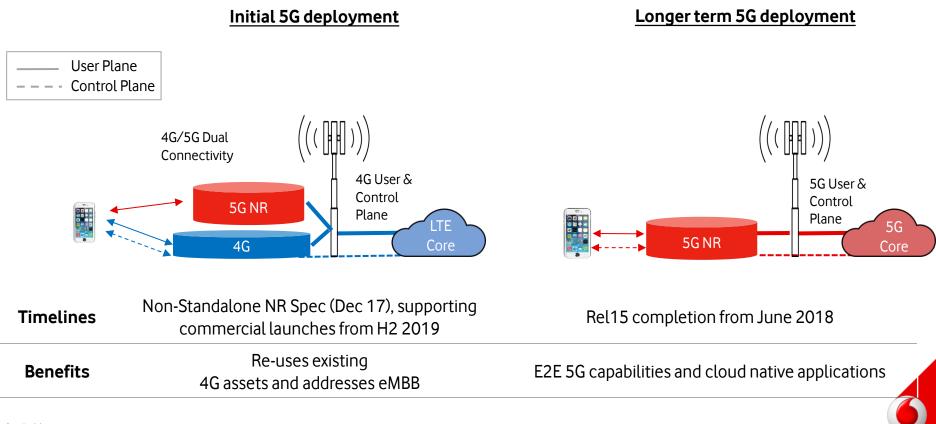
Addresses immediate vehicle safety use cases

- ✓ Builds on existing LTE framework
- Offers a single family of technologies for ITS (Intelligent Transportation System)
- ✓ Standards completion due March 2017





Non Stand-alone operation enables early deployments reusing existing assets



C1: Public

Deploying 5G in sub-6GHz is critical for commercial success

5G eMBB Features & Benefits

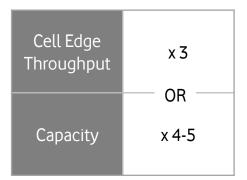
- Re-use of existing LTE Core Network
- LTE Anchor (Dual Connectivity) enabling seamless mobility & data aggregation
- New Massive MIMO technology maximising speed & capacity
- High Speed/Capacity Access in Single
 Band or in aggregation with other bands

Major City Performance (Simulations)

London City Area (ISD =600m)



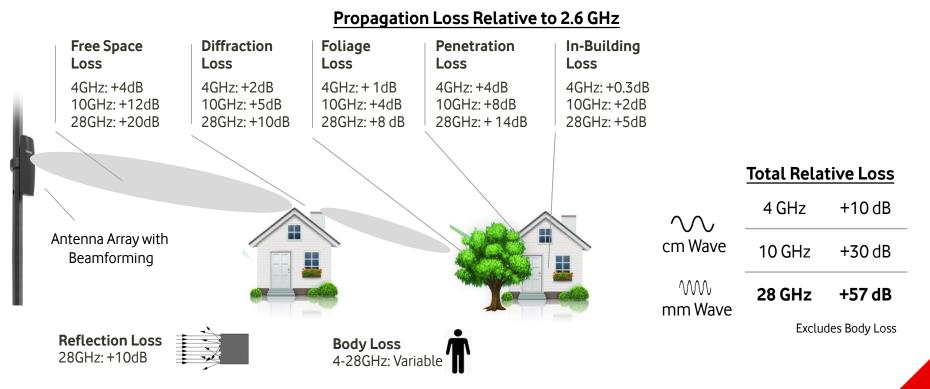
5G Capacity & Cell Edge Gains



Gains relative to LTE network with 10MHz @ 800 & 20MHz @ 2600



Buildings and vegetation limit coverage at 28GHz

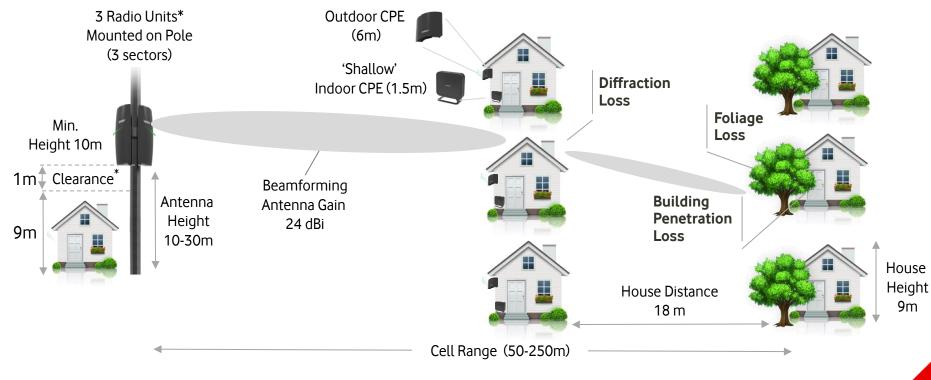


High frequency bands suitable only for outdoor near line-of-sight environments

Assumptions: Foliage depth of 3m, Indoor distance of 4m, Modern households with IRR glass

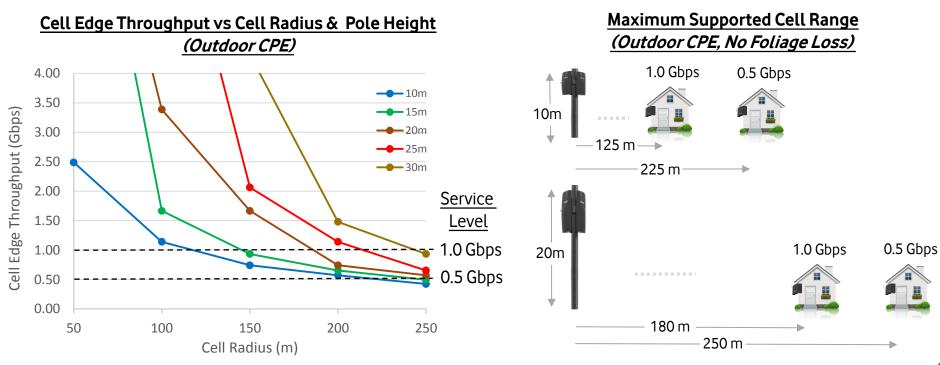
We have assessed performance at 28GHz

*Deploying antennas below or just above the average HH height will only provide suitable coverage in direct LoS conditions



All cases assumes well positioned outdoor/indoor CPEs facing pole mounted Radio Units

Range may be no more than 100-200 meters



A minimum antenna height of <u>10m</u> can provide 0.5 & 1 Gbps at a max range of <u>225 & 125m</u>, respectively Doubling the antenna height to <u>20m</u> can provide 0.5 & 1 Gbps at a max range of <u>250 & 180m</u>, respectively

European cost comparison for 1 Gbps Service Level

Max Cell Range (1 Gbps)

Frequency Band: 28MHz Pole Height: 10m Average Household Height: 9m Bandwidth: **800MHz** (600 DL/200 UL)



Maximum Cell Range = 125mMin. Required Sites/km² = 20

Household Density

Dense Sub-Urban 2000 Houses/km2



~100 houses per Site

Moderate Sub-Urban 1000 Houses/km2



~ 50 houses per Site

RAN Cost per Customer

excluding spectrum fees, IT systems, CPE costs & installation

50% Market Share **č competitive to fixed**

> 20% Market Share **3x cost**

50% Market Share <u>
²2x cost</u>

20% Market Share <u>~5x cost</u>



Summary

- 5G is most commercially relevant for lower frequency bands supporting mobility and coverage based on existing macrocell assets
- Opportunity to use 5G to replace fibre to households is a niche use case with limited commercial impact

Industry must focus on those bands which are most relevant to customers